SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1853. NO. 34.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches,)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach,)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms, 1 copy $1 00
6 copies 5 00
12 " 10 00
30 " 20 00

Payment in advance.

February 11th, 1853. 25—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y

TO the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summer*, and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles. Repairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,

as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

Beach's American Practice and Family Physician--Condensed.

BEING the Scientific System of Medicine on the Vegetable Principles, designed for all classes, in nine parts. Part I. The means of preventing disease, and promoting health. Part II General principles of the reformed Practice of Medicine and indications of cure. Part III. Internal diseases. Part IV. Surgical diseases. Part VI. Vegetable Materia Medica. Part VII. Pharmacy and Dispensatory Compounds. Part VIII. Diet for the Healthy and the Sick. Part IX. Outlines of Anotomy and Physiology with illustrations.

This work embraces the character, causes, symptoms and treatment of the diseases of Men, Women, and Children, of all climates, by W. Beach, M. D., Illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings. 14th Edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, March, 1853. 31—

$300 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Jail of Kershaw District of HIRAM, a negro man, the property of L. W. R. Blair, a fugitive from justice, who stands indicted for the murder of Mrs. Jane D. Young, committed on Friday, 11th instant. Said negro is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, thick set, has heavy eyebrows, with small eyes, holds his head far back in walking, is said to have a small scar on the back of his hand from a burn, with a scar running through it caused by a cut from a knife. He is about thirty-five years of age, and is quick spoken and intelligent.

JOHN D. YOUNG.

Camden, S. C. February 22, 1852. 31—4t.

To Brickmakers.

THE Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company wishes to purchase about 100,000 good hard Brick, to be delivered at the Depot of the Company in Raleigh, the Wood Yard, Huntsville, or Forestville.

Apply to the undersigned or Mr. A. Johnson, sup't. of shops, by or before the 12th inst.

L. O'B. BRANCH,
President.

Raleigh March 1, 1852. 26—

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

50 CASKS Thomas' own Lime,
Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt,
Gun and Blasting Powder,
Two thousand feet safety fuse,
A lot of short handle shovels for Railroads.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

March 1, 1853. 28—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. —28

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling.)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex ra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage, lecia.
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific.
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4 4 to 12-4 Carlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny. Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. ct. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap, Arms and Worms,		$400
10	do	do	485
12	do	do	525
14	do	do	585
15	do	do	615
16	do	do	650
20	do	do	695
25	do	do	750
30	do	do	850
35	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color,

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Hall's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be, innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of *Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods*, which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street,
next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

SMITH, WATSON, & Co.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

No. 87, NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. H. SMITH, JNO. T. WATSON, JOSEPH DUNGAN.

I HOPE my North Carolina friends and former fellow citizens, will give our House a call at least, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a new and good stock of all articles in our line on hand, and are determined to try to give satisfaction to such as may give us a trial.

I. T. WATSON.

February 10, 1853. 26—

Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c.

AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE.

JUST received and ready for inspection and sale, a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented.

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State.

Violin Boxes, Boxwood, Logwood and White,
Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper,
Octavo Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver keys,
Violin Bridges,
Clarionets and Clarionettas,
Violincellos and Bows,
Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c., &c., &c.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 23—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of

100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladies, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, erino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

COLD or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rub them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and trouble and expense than with any other soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c. from any Goods without the least injury.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

LAWS

of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1852.

CHAPTER LXVII.

AN ACT to Incorporate Literary Institutions and Benevolent and Charitable Societies:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than seven, desirous of engaging in any scheme of charity or benevolence, or for the encouragement or promotion of education, to become incorporated in the manner following: such persons shall, by articles of agreement under their hands and seals, acknowledge before the clerk of the county court where such association shall hold its meeting, and recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating as follows: 1st, their corporate name; 2nd, the business proposed; 3rd, the place where it is proposed to be carried on; 4th, the length of time desired, not exceeding thirty years; 5th, the names of persons who have subscribed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said articles of agreement, after having been thus acknowledged and recorded, shall be transmitted to and filed in the office of the secretary of State, whereupon the governor shall issue *letters patent*, under the *Great Seal of the State*, declaring said persons and their successors a corporation, according to terms prescribed in said articles of agreement, and cause notice thereof to be published in some newspaper in the county where such articles of agreement are recorded, which notice shall set forth the substance of said articles of agreement. If no newspaper is published in said county, then the publication to be made in the newspaper of some neighboring county.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That each association of persons incorporated according to the provisions of this act shall have power, by their corporate name, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, may acquire, hold and transfer such real, personal or mixed estate or property as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of their creation; shall each have succession and a common seal, to be altered and renewed at pleasure; shall have power to elect the necessary officers and make all rules, regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and that each of said associations thus incorporated shall have all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the liabilities applied to corporations in chapter twenty-six of Revised Statutes of North Carolina, and that each of said corporations shall pay a fee of one dollar to the clerk of the county court for proving and recording such articles of agreement, the expense of publication and a fee of one dollar for charter.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 8th day of November, A. D., 1852.]

CHAPTER LXXI.

AN ACT to continue the Commission to Revise and Digest the Public Statute Laws of the State:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That Asa Biggs and Bartholomew F. Moore, Esqs., be and are hereby appointed commissioners to revise and digest the public statute laws of the State, under the like powers and instructions as are prescribed in the act of the last session of the General Assembly, entitled an act for revising and digesting the public statue laws of the State, and they are directed to report the laws, when digested, on printed sheets, in like manner as they were reported to the General Assembly in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, by the commissioners theretofore appointed to revise the laws, and that said commissioners may contract for the printing, to be paid for by the next General Assembly.

Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint the Hon. Thomas Ruffin an additional commissioner to aid in revising said laws, whose compensation shall be the same as that of the other commissioners.

Sec. 3. In case of the death, refusal to act, or resignation of either of the two first named commissioners, the Governor may fill the vacancy.

Sec. 4. The commissioners, in order to complete their work may employ a clerk at a compensation not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. So much of the act of the last session as is inconsistent with this is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. Said commissioners shall consider the expediency and propriety, and to what extent, of preparing and reporting to the next General Assembly such bills as may be necessary and effectual to abolish the forms of prooceedings in civil practice in courts of law, and providing a system of practice by which all civil suits in said courts shall be instituted by petition in writing, and the defenses thereto made, by demurrer or by answers on oath, and by which plaintiffs shall be also required to answer on oath such interrogatories filed by the defendants as are material to the matters in issue, and the answers so obtained to the petition and interrogatories may be read as evidence to the jury on the trial, at the option of the adverse party.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 27th day of December, A. D., 1852.]

CHAPTER LXXXI.

AN ACT to encourage the investment of Capital for Mining and Manufacturing Purposes:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be lawful hereafter for any number of persons not less than five, desirous to engage in the business of mining, or to establish any manufactory at any place within this State, and wishing to become incorporated for convenience in raising the necessary capital and in conducting the business, to become incorporated in the manner following: Such persons shall, by articles of agreement under their hands and seals, acknowledged before the clerk of the county court of the county where such mining is to be conducted or manufactory established, to be recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose, determine and state as follows: 1st, the corporate name; 2d, the business proposed; 3d, the place where it is proposed to be carried on; 4th, the amount of capital; 5th, the number of shares and the amount of each not less than fifty dollars; 6th, the length of time desired, not exceeding ninety years; and, 7th, the names of persons who have subscribed, the shares by them respectively taken, and the amount paid in cash on each share. The money so paid on each share shall not be less than one dollar per share, and shall not in the whole be less than one hundred dollars, and shall be paid to the clerk of the county court of the proper county, and the certificate of the clerk acknowledging said payment shall be endorsed on said articles of agreement.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That on filing said articles of agreement, acknowledged and recorded as aforesaid, with the clerk's receipt endorsed as aforesaid, in the office of the secretary of State, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue letters patent under the great seal of the State, declaring said persons and their successors a corporation according to the terms prescribed in said articles of agreement, and to cause notice thereof to be given in some newspaper published in the county where such manufactory is proposed to be established or mining conducted, which notice shall set forth the capital of said company, number and value of shares, and the substance of the said articles of agreement, and where no newspaper is published in said county, then in some newspaper published in some neighboring county.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That by virtue of said letters patent the said persons shall become and be a corporation according to the terms of said articles of agreement, and as such may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts and before all tribunals having jurisdiction of the subject matter, have and use a common seal, alter and renew the same at pleasure, make all by-laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this State, necessary for the well ordering and conducting the affairs of said corporation, and may take and hold or sell all such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction of their business, or for the security or collection of their debts, and shall further have all the powers granted, and be subject to all the liabilities in chapter 26, Revised Statutes, respecting corporations, except that the time therein allowed shall be extended from thirty to ninety years.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any company that may organize under this act to declare any dividend when the debts of the company exceed their solvent credits.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said company on or before the expiration of each year after the organization of any company under this act, to cause to be made an exhibit of the amount of the receipts and disbursements of the company for the year next preceding, as also the liabilities and credits of said company, which exhibit shall be under the oath of the proper officer of said company, and filed in the office of the clerk of the county court of the county wherein said company may have established their business, which exhibit shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the public by said clerk.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as said corporation shall be actually organized by the election of officers, the money paid to the clerk as above required, shall by him be paid over to the proper officer thereof.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the letters patent of the Governor shall in all cases, in all courts and jurisdictions in this State be deemed and taken as prima facie evidence of the regular incoporation and organization of the company to which such letters patent may be issued, and in all questions of pleading or any suit to which said company many be a party, such letters patent shall have the fullest effect of an act of incorporation by a public law of this State.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State shall record in a book to be kept for that purpose, all such letters patent so issued as above, and in all cases when the original letters patent are lost or mislaid, copies under the hand of the secretary shall be admitted as evidence in all controversies at law, in like manner as the originals.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That no corporations constituted by virtue of this act, shall engage in the business of banking, except that it shall be lawful for said company to issue and to take, and when necessary to endorse all such bonds, notes, and bills of exchange as may be necessary and usual in their particular trade.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That for the services required to be performed by the several clerks of the county court by the provisions of this act, each clerk shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars, to be paid by the several companies to be formed in pursuance of this act, and that each company established in pursuance of the same, shall also pay the fees for publication, and shall be subject to the revenue laws of this State.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 22d day of December, A. D., 1852.]

THE CABINET.

Governor Marcy, the new Secretary of State, has held many offices, both State and national. He served as a volunteer during the two campaigns in the war of 1812–14, and was of the party which took the first flag and first prisoners on land in that war. For many years he was closely connected with the administration of public affairs in New York. In 1821 he was appointed Adjutant General, and in 1824 he was transferred to the Treasury Department of that State. After several years service in this capacity he was appointed to the bench of the supreme court of the State. He remained upon the bench but two years, when he was elected to the United States Senate, where he took his seat on the 4th of March, 1832. Mr. Marcy served but one session in the Senate, having been elected Governor of New York in November, in 1832. He held the office of Governor six years. In 1840 he was selected by President Van Buren as a member of the mixed Board of Commissioners to adjust the claims of our citizens against Mexico. On the 4th of March, 1845, Governor Marcy took a seat in Mr. Polk's Cabinet as Secretary of War. Governor Marcy remained in that office during the whole of Mr. Polk's administration.

James Guthrie [Secretary of the Treasury] was born in Bardstown, Kentucky in 1792, and is therefore sixty years of age. Having availed himself of the limited means of education afforded by that then new country, he entered upon the study of the law under the instruction of the late distinguished Judge John Rowan in his native town. In 1822 he removed to Louisville, where he had a more extended theatre for success in his profession. From that time his professional reputation advanced with a steady and sure progress, and for more than twenty years he has stood in the front rank at the bar in his State. He was the attorney for the commonwealth for a number of years, was four times elected to the House of Representatives of that State, and was for twelve years a member of the State Senate, of which he was president. Mr. Guthrie has frequently been tendered the Democratic nomination for Governor, but he has invariably declined. In 1849 he was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of Kentucky, and was chosen president of that body. Upon the death of Mr. Clay he was tendered the appointment of United States Senator to fill the vacancy thereby caused, but he declined the appointment. Mr. Guthrie's personal appearance corresponds with his character—of stately and commanding stature, being about six feet and two inches in height, strong and stalwart in person, with a face indicating great firmness, energy, and strength of mind. He is frank and sincere in his address, and bold and firm in the maintenance of his views. He is a man of large fortune, acquired by his own industry and prudence.

Hon. Robert McClelland, who has resigned the office of Governor of Michigan to take a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior was born in Green Castle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1807. He received a careful education, and graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He studied the profession of the law at Chambers, New York; and soon after his admission to the bar he took up his residence in the then Territory of Michigan. Two years after his removal there he was chosen a member of the convention called to form a constitution preparatory to the adoption of a State government. His services in that body and the capacity their shown, pointed him out as one qualified to represent his county in the Legislature which was to perfect and set in motion the machinery of the new State government; and he was elected a member of that body in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. In 1842 he was again elected, and was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and served in that body until the 4th of March, 1849. In Congress he was placed upon the Committee on Commerce, of which he was chairman during his last term. He was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of Michigan, which met in 1849; and the succeeding year, 1850, he was selected as the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, to which office he was elected by over 7,000 majority. He was chosen for two years, and desired to retire at the close of his term, but the State Convention unanimously re-nominated him last fall, and he was prevailed upon to accept, and was re-elected in November by a majority of over 8,000.

General Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, [Secretary of War,] was educated at the West Point Military Academy, and joined the army as a lieutenant after completing the prescribed course of studies there. He remained in the army a number of years, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, we believe; when he resigned his commission. He was afterwards elected to Congress, where he served six or eight years. He was in Congress when the Mexican war broke out, and resigned his seat, went to Mississippi, raised a regiment of volunteers, was chosen its colonel, and joined the army of General Taylor. In the battle of Buena Vista, Davis and his gallant riflemen were conspicuous for their daring courage and execution. In that battle he received a severe wound, which rendered him a cripple for a long time. Soon after he was appointed brigadier general by President Polk; but the severity of his wound prevented further active participation in the war. Soon after his return, in 1847, he was elected to the United States Senate, to serve out an unexpired term, and was re-elected for six yeats in 1850. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1851.

Hon. James C. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in the year 1814, and is therefore thirty nine years of age, being the youngest member of the Cabinet. Mr. Dobbin graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832, and entered immediately upon the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Robert Strange. Upon his admission to the bar he entered upon a lucrative and extensive practice, declining all political preferment until 1845, when he was nominated for member of Congress by the Democratic convention for his district, and was elected by a majority of over 2,000 votes. In the succeeding Congress (the 29th) he proved himself a zealous supporter of Mr. Polk's administration. At the close of his term he declined a re-election, preferring to return to the practice of his profession. But he was not allowed to remain in private life. Mr. Dobbin was called to the popular branch of the Legislature. After this Mr. Dobbin was re-elected a number of times, and was chosen speaker. At the late session he was selected as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated. Mr. Dobbin was at the head of the delegation from his State in the Baltimore Convention, and did much towards securing the triumphant nomination of General Pierce. Mr. Dobbin is small in stature, but he impresses every one by his dignified bearing and elegant manners.

Hon. James Campbell, the new Postmaster General, is forty years of age, having been born in Philadelphia in 1813. He is of Irish parentage, his father having emigrated from the north of Ireland in the latter part of the last century. Judge Campbell was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1834, and continued in successful practice until 1842, when, at the age of twenty-nine, he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia. He held this post about ten years. By an alteration of the constitution in 1850, judges were made elective by the people, and at the first judicial election under this provision, in 1851, Judge Campbell, while on the common pleas bench, was nominated as one of the democratic candidates for judges of the supreme court. He was defeated in the election. In January, 1852, he was appointed by the present Governor of Pennsylvania to the office of attorney general, which he held until his appointment to a seat in the Cabinet.

General Caleb Cushing, the Attorney General is now in the fifty-fourth year of his age, having been born July 7, 1800, in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He entered Harvard College before he was fourteen years old, and graduated with high honors before he was eighteen, in 1817. He then entered the law school connected with that institution, where he remained two years, and then, in 1819, before he was twenty years old, he was appointed tutor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Harvard College, which office he held two years; and in 1821 he settled in Newburyport, where he completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He was elected member of the House from Newburyport in 1825, and a member of the State Senate in 1826. In 1829 he visited Europe, where he spent some time, and after his return he published "Reminiscences of Spain," and "Historical and Political Review of the Revolution in France." In 1833 he was again elected a representative from Newburyport, and was re-elected the next year. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, and was three times re-elected, serving eight years. In 1843 President Tyler nominated Mr. Cushing to a seat in his Cabinet, but he was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Tyler then appointed him Commissioner of China, and he was confirmed by the Senate. He started for China in the summer of 1843, in the steamship Missouri, and was on board of her when she took fire at Gibraltar; but he succeeded in saving his papers, and proceeded by the overland route to his destination without delay. He remained in China nearly a year, and negotiated a treaty by which diplomatic and commercial relations were first established between that country and our own, and returned home in 1844 by way of Mexico. In 1846 Mr. Cushing was again elected a representative of Newburyport to the Legislature. The Mexican war was at its height at that time. Mr. Cushing brought forward a proposition to appropriate twenty thousand dollars from the State treasury to aid in equipping the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers. When it was defeated, he advanced the money from his own means, and the regiment was made ready for service. Of that regiment he was chosen colonel, and proceeded with it to Mexico in the spring of 1847, being attached to the army under command of General Taylor. Shortly after he reached Mexico he was appointed a brigadier general in the United States army. He was, at his own request, transferred to General Scott's army, where he rendered services as important as those of actual fighting. The Democracy of Massachusetts, while he was in Mexico, and without consulting him, nominated him as their candidate for governor in 1847; and in the election they gave him 41,000 votes. In 1848 he was again selected as their candidate. In 1850 he was again elected to the Legislature from Newburyport. In 1851 he was tendered the office of attorney general of Massachusetts, which he declined; and in 1852 he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of that State, which office he held until his appointment to a seat in the Cabinet.

Green's Lectures and Exposition of Gambling.

It may be interesting to your readers to have a sketch of one of Green's lectures before the members of the legislature, the public officers of the State, &c., in the city of Annapolis, Md. Mr. Green commenced by exhibiting about twenty different packs of cards in common use, including those having white backs, and pointed out the various marks upon the backs of each, by which the professed gambler could tell them as readily as by the face. The manufacture of cards, he observed, was exclusively in the hands of gamblers and their agents.

Mr. Green next remarked that the public generally had no adequate conception of the degree of skill which was attainable by persons who make gambling their business, and that if he could only succeed in fully acquainting the public mind upon this subject, he had no fears that any individual, well informed in the matter, would be so simple minded as ever to attempt an encounter with the professed gambler. This great degree of skill on the part of professed gamblers was the result of some amount of science, strong powers of memory acquired by cultivation, an astonishing sleight of hand obtained by constant practice, all aided by the marked cards in general use, by which they were read as early as if played with the face upwards.

To convince gentlemen of the utter folly of attempting to play cards with professed gamblers, however amusing might be their private games with each other, he would show them how completely he could control the cards of the entire pack. The game of whist was called for; the cards shuffled by those around him, when he immediately dealt himself and his partner all the important cards in the pack. He then explained to them that, knowing every card by the back, he could deal the second, third or even the fourth card from the top as well as the first, and this he did from the top as well as the first, and this he did again with a rapidity that defied the closest scrutiny to detect it, and with as much apparent ease as if he was dealing from the top of the pack.

"High, low, jack and the game" was next called for, the cards thoroughly shuffled. He immediately dealt himself the ace, deuce and ten of clubs and turned the jack, and gave his opponent the king, queen and tray, beneath a score of watchful eyes around the table, none of which could detect the cheat or account for the result, until explained by Mr. G.

"Euchre" was next called for, the cards shuffled, &c. Mr. G. dealt himself the ace, king, jack of clubs, jack of spades, and ten of hearts, and turned the queen of clubs for trumps; discarding the ten, he insured himself all the tricks. This he accomplished by making several changes in the relative position of the cards, which is done, and could only be done, by thorough-bred gamblers.

"Bragg" was next introduced—the cards shuffled and cut; a partner selected to whom Mr. G. said he, would give a large hand. He dealt him "two bullets and a braggar," and the third man the same hand in size—thus showing that the gambler could, in his knowledge of cards, by marks, deal just such cards as he chose to deal.

"Bluff" was next called for, and Mr. G. showed conclusively that he could deal the cards from the top, bottom, or middle of the pack, with so much dexterity as defied detection.

The "Faro bank" was next called for. This Mr. G. said, might be considered the national game, and was supposed by the public to be the most equal and fair game played with cards. But his exposition of the many modes of cheating by marked cards, false shuffling, bending the cards as they were about to be placed in the box, when gamblers "snow" the cards, (a peculiar shuffle,)—the "gaff" as played on the finger to push out two, (which cheat, he said, is played a great deal by the Baltimore gamblers,) "slippers" or cut cards, and the manner in which cards could be shuffled and put up to lose, all was startling information to all present, some of whom candidly confessed that they had lost their thousands at this game, but declared that they would never play again, and would advocate the passage of a law to punish those who had been instrumental in robbing them, and to prohibit the continuance of gambling and drinking houses.

A great variety of tricks with cards was next presented, showing the extraordinary sleight of hand and powers of memory that could be attained by those who make gambling their study, and exhibiting the utter folly of the attempt to play cards with gamblers, who can rob their victims at will, to any extent. Mr. Green's audience left the room much wiser than when they entered.—*Corr. of Balt. Sun.*

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1853.

THE REGISTER—THE INAUGURAL.

The Raleigh Register, at first, following the dictates of its honest judgment, united with the great mass of the country in approving the Inaugural of President Pierce; but *policy* has since suggested to that journal a different course. The Editor, after "a closer perusal of the Address," says:

"The new President, it will be recollected, expresses his "heartfelt approbation of every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union;" but we find in his Cabinet Davis and Dobbin—gentlemen, (especially the former,) of well known Secession proclivities. Col. Davis indeed has denounced the Compromise, (which the President elect says is "strictly constitutional, and ought to be unhesitatingly carried into effect,") from first to last, and STILL refuses to acquiesce in it as a final settlement of the slavery question. And yet, we say, *he* is taken by the hand and assigned one of the chief places in the synagogue by this Administration, which now assumes the exclusive guardianship of the Compromise, and which virtually pledges itself, in the most solemn form, to maintain it inviolate. The appointment is a triumph of the Secession and Anti-Compromise over the UNION wing of the Southern Democracy, and indicates, we think, very clearly, despite the inferences from his Address to the contrary, that the latter have no favors to expect at the hands of President Pierce."

The Register has taken any thing but a fair and correct view of the matter, as the following extract from the Inaugural itself will show:

"The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognised by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850 commonly called the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity."

The President alludes first to sectionalism and uncharitableness—next to the fact that the founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were—he then alludes to "feverish ambition" and "morbid enthusiasm," and immediately afterwards adds that he regards domestic Slavery as recognized in the Constitution, and "entitled to efficient remedies to enforce" the rights which belong to it under the Constitution. It is true he speaks of the "compromise measures," but it is obvious his meaning is the fugitive-slave law. He chose to include the whole in one expression, and then to give particular and prominent importance to that law. To what other law in the "compromise" has resistance been offered? What law but the one referred to remains to be enforced? Hence he goes on to say, "I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic *are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect*, as they would view any other legal and Constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs." He then expresses the hope "that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the length of our prosperity." He speaks *to* the North and *of* the North. He tells the fanatics that this law shall be enforced—that the other measures of the "compromise" have already been acquiesced in and carried into effect, and that as to this one he can know no other authority or guide than the Constitution and the Courts of the country. It is absurd to assume or to say that Col. Davis has "denounced" the fugitive-slave law. *He acquiesced in all the other measures, and insisted on this;* and the same remark applies to Mr. Dobbin. In this they substantially agree with the President, for it is well known that he was opposed to the aggressions and the fanatical excitement which produced these measures, and regarded, with Mr. Buchanan, the fugitive-slave law as the only real benefit which enured to the South as the result of that excitement.

The Register may continue its misrepresentations about "secession proclivities" just as long as it pleases. The President is himself a thorough State-rights man, for he regards *consolidation* as *abolition*, and declares that "if the Federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, *or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.*" Respect for the rights of the States is not only consistent with the most ardent attachment for the Union, but we go further—we regard the Union of the States as bottomed in the rights of the States, and only to be perpetuated in its true intent and spirit by a constant and just observance of these rights. Federalism, on the contrary, looks upon the general government as not only the centre but the source of power, and upon the States as so many provinces and corporations dependent upon the former. The Editor of the Register is a Federalist, and we are not, therefore, surprised at his opposition to State rights.

The Register insists that the "compromise" was a Whig measure—that it was "the doctrine of Clay and Webster," and "constituted the policy upon which the administration of Millard Fillmore was conducted." This may be true enough so far as all the measures but the fugitive-slave law are concerned; but this measure—the only one in the series which was intended to benefit the South—was not signed by Mr. Fillmore until he had procured the opinion of the Attorney General that it was Constitutional; and it is well known that Mr. Webster was in favor of a law on this subject which would have given to the escaped slave trial by jury in the free States. Again, the "compromise," or fugitive-slave law received no Whig support from the free States in the Senate, and but three Whig votes from the free States in the House of Representatives. But for such Northern Democrats as FRANKLIN PIERCE it never could have passed.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Under the present apportionment of members of Congress for this State, the Democrats are quite certain of carrying four districts, provided they present a united front to their opponents. They *may* carry five Districts.

North Carolina is now a Democratic State. Her people have twice elected a Democratic Governor, and they voted for President Pierce; and the last Assembly would have been Democratic by a handsome majority, but for the want of organization in some of the Counties.

It is due to Gen. Pierce that we should avail ourselves of our full strength in the House of Representatives; and we owe it to ourselves as well as to the cause of Democracy generally, not only to hold our present position but to plant our standard still higher up and further on. Let no Democrat be lulled into a state of security by the present tone of the Whig press. Gen. Pierce's Inaugural has been, it is true, remarkably well received—thousands of Whigs have expressed themselves satisfied with it, and Whig presses are warm in their commendations of it; but this tone, we apprehend, will not last long. Portions of the Whig masses will give the President a fair trial, and some of them will stand by and sustain him in any contingency which is likely to arise; but when he comes to *act* the old feeling of opposition will be stirred into action also, and the Whigs, *as a party*, will strike again for their favorite notions and for offices and honors. In other words, the Whig party still exists—its organization, though shattered, still retains the elements of life—the leaders are ready, at a moment's warning, to renew the contest, and they will watch our ranks closely in the hope of being able to profit by our divisions. All we have to do is to close up the ranks—to be mindful of the danger of strife and discord among ourselves, and, trusting as much to organization as to our main strength, move right forward to the achievement of further victories.

It can hardly be necessary, at this day, to submit arguments in favor of Conventions as the best means for collecting and expressing the will of the party, and of thus ensuring harmony and unity of action, without which success is nearly always doubtful. As a party we hold certain principles; but these principles, unless carried out, become at once a dead letter. We therefore select men to carry them out; and where there is a conflict between the pretensions of men, we turn at once to the masses of the party and ask them to step forward and reconcile this conflict, concentrate their strength on one man, and thus save our principles from defeat at the hands of the opposition. This concentration of strength is most effectually brought about *by a Convention;* but Conventions ought to be full enough to reflect beyond doubt the wishes of the party, and they ought to be, as they generally have been in this State, fairly conducted. When Conventions, thus constituted speak, there is no appeal from their decision—their voice is final, and the people will confirm it, as they have heretofore repeatedly done, at the polls.

In making these remarks we but give utterance to established and admitted facts in party usage. No party can exist without organization. A party whose majorities are large may, it is true, struggle on for a time, and may, now and then, win important triumphs; but, situated as we are in this State, to give up organization is to abandon the field and to lower our flag at once and for good in the presence of the adversary. This is our honest opinion, the result of some observation and most respectfully offered. We can have no motive, in submitting these remarks, but the welfare of the party, which we have had the happiness to serve for so many years in this position, and whose continued ascendency is, with us, and all true Democrats, so much to be desired.

We therefore trust that the Democrats in Districts in which there may be danger from division, will at once take the necessary steps for calling Conventions and for uniting their forces upon the nominees. In this way we shall make sure of four Districts; and as we have already intimated, we may carry five. Principles first, organization next, men last.

MR. FILLMORE.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, without distinction of party, will be held at the Town Hall this (Tuesday) evening at four P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for inviting Ex-President Fillmore to visit this place.

Mr. Fillmore is now on a Southern tour, and will no doubt be received by the people, without distinction of party, with all suitable demonstrations of respect.

☞ The Republic of Friday contains a report of the Speech of Senator Douglas, delivered on Thursday, in reply to Mr. Clayton on Central American affairs. Judge Douglas frequently drew out applause from the galleries by his strong hits and sound American sentiments. Mr. Clayton was "demolished."

☞ Mr. Hirsh, Miniature Painter, has returned to the City, and will remain a few days. Mr. H. is highly accomplished as an Artist. His likenesses are exceedingly lifelike, and finished in the most elegant style. Those who wish likenesses would do well to call at once on Mr. Hirsh. His room may be found in the third story of the Book-store Building, near the Telegraph office.

☞ We are requested to announce Thomas G. Whitaker, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.

RAILROAD TO BEAUFORT.

We learn, from the Newbern News, that agent for the firm of Colby and Smith, New has visited Beaufort, Carteret County, for the pose of selecting a proper point for the ter of a Railroad from Fayetteville to that place. "News" says:

"We learn further, that the examination of the bor, &c., was very satisfactory, and that the acting under full authority from the Company, ed the point to the westward of Beaufort and Shepard's point, known as White Hall, owned some time past by Gen. Henry Cutler, Proprie the Washington Hotel in Newbern. Gen. Cu place, we understand, consisted of about 1200 of land with some improvements. We learn that the Agent has contracted with Gen. Cutle the purchase of six-tenths of this place, designa as the Eastern terminus of the Railroad in ques The place was purchased some time since by Cutler at a mere nominal price to what its value he should this enterprise be carried into effect he has now sold the six-tenths of it, reserving that very important advantages, at a great advan the original cost. The contract is completed, writ drawn, &c.

In short, there can be but little reason to doubt it is the intention of the Company in question to itself of the very loose and indefinite powers co red by our Legislature at its last session upon Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company to a Railroad, commencing almost any where, and minating at a similar point, and subscribe so la to the Stock as to secure the construction of the r

This firm of Colby and Smith, it will be lected, subscribed very largely to the Railroad ject from Fayetteville to the coal-fields. The pear to be deeply interested in this business the impression is they will push it forward energy.

The people of Wilmington held a meeting Wednesday night last, at which, on motion R. H. Cowan, Esq., the following Resolution adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to make a con ion with the Coal Mines of Moore and Chatham Railroad, and that the special object of the com tee appointed by this meeting be to make provi for such connexion."

A Resolution was also adopted urging upon general government the duty of improving entrance into the Cape Fear River, but declar at the same time, that if the government sho fail in this duty, the citizens of that place ha the ability and the enterprize to effect the w themselves. A Resolution was also adopted pointing a committee to confer with the officers the Cape Fear Navigation Company and "urge them the absolute necessity of further improv the navigation between the towns of Wilming and Fayettevtlle."

A friend writes us from Beaufort for informa in relation to the charter under which it is p posed to build this Road from Fayetteville to Be fort. We shall endeavor to procure the infor tion desired, and publish it in our next.

The Calor-engine. The government, it is has ordered a calor-engine of sixty horse po for the Navy Yard at Washington. The am ment appropriating four hundred thousand dol to construct immediately a frigate upon the s principle, failed for want of time to investigate t subject. A few calor-ships for California and er distant service would greatly add to the effici cy of our Navy. The New Orleans Picayu speaking of this engine, says: "When the Erics engine is introduced on the Mississippi river, a the Ohio, Red, and the Arkansas, where one hu dred men are now employed on a boat, twenty thirty will be employed; and where one hundr dollars worth of fuel will be used, something li ten dollars worth will be substituted. New Or eans will then be better able to compete with t East and North than she now is, for freights w fall enormously, and the river will thus be enab to compete to some advantage with railroads."

☞ The New Territory of Washington, creat by the last Congress, comprises that part of Oreg which lies north of the channel of Columbia riv to where it crosses the 46th degree of latitude, a thence along said degree of latitude to the top the Rocky Mountains. The land occupied by M sionary Stations, not exceeding 640 acres to ea together with the improvements is expressly co firmed to the Missionary Societies respectiv which established the same. Stations that w so occupied prior to the passage of the act orga izing the Territory of Oregon, are also confir to the Societies which established them, th though they have since been abandoned.

Raleigh, March 16, 185

Mr. Editor: I see it stated that the connec between Weldon and Gaston will be completed in very short time, probably about April. I wonder the propriety of giving an excursion from Raleig Norfolk, as the means of signalizing the occasi has ever suggested itself to our excellent Presid I know that Dr. Collins would most willingly ag to any such proposition. A CITIZEN

We have no doubt that Mr. Branch would u heartily in any proposition for celebrating the co nection so soon to be formed between the t Roads.

We are obliged to our Correspondent for call attention to the matter.

☞ The Senate of the United States is still session. A number of confirmations are to be ma and besides there will be questions of importan to be discussed and acted on. The body will pro ably remain in session a week longer.

☞ The Chrystal Palace, New York, is said t be progressing slowly. The workmen have reach ed the third story. It is said, however, that it wi be ready by the day appointed for opening th exhibition.

☞ Two of the members of the Cabinet, Ma ey and Cushing, are natives of Massachusetts; tw Guthrie and Davis, of Kentucky; two, Campbe and McClelland, of Pennsylvania; and one, Dobbi of North Carolina.

Another large Hog. A Mitchener, Esq. Jonston, killed a hog a few days since, whi weighed 630 pounds. This beats Wake, but Sam son is still ahead.

☞ Col. Benton, it is stated in Missouri, w be in the field as a candidate for United Stat Senator at the next session of the Legislature.

☞ We received no Northern Mail at this pla on Monday morning last.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

We endorse, most emphatically, the following article on this subject from the Washington Union:

"REMOVALS FROM OFFICE. It would be amusing, if it was not disgusting, to see the manner in which some of the whig journals are preparing to denounce the administration, if it does not refuse to call its friends to its aid, and prefer to rely for zealous and efficient co-operation on the bitter adversaries who shared the vindictiveness and enjoyed the favor of the whig dynasty. One whig journal before us attempts to sustain the pretended belief that the administration stands pledged against removals, except for causes affecting the character or competency of officers, by quoting that sentence of the Inaugural in which the President declares he has entered into no engagements, and has no personal wishes to consult in the bestowal of office.

General Pierce has not placed his administration in the position occupied by General Harrison and General Taylor, so that each removal it makes will be a defamation of character or a violation of good faith. So far from pursuing such a course, the President announced to the country that he would remove those officers who were under the influence of party prejudice or political hostility if their duties required severe labor, or made it necessary for them to co-operate cordially with the administration. We quote his words; and every candid man who is at all acquainted with political movements must admire their manly candor, and contrast them with the brittle pledges of fraternal moderation which the whigs have always uttered but have never fulfilled. The President says: "No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation."

Another whig journal speaks of removals from office as "a dirty work," which the President is pledged against, but which his party will require him to do. Notwithstanding its own party bitterness, the journal to which we allude says that party should be lost sight of now; and after assailing Gen. Jackson for removing enemies from office and appointing friends, forgetting, the while, to mention that Gen. Harrison's and Gen. Taylor's administrations were the most proscriptive in our annals, it affirms that the President, when a member of Congress in 1841, repudiated the policy of Gen. Jackson, and bitterly denounced the removals made by the whigs in that year. This is not true. Gen. Pierce never did denounce Gen. Jackson for the manner in which he employed the patronage confided to him. The statement is false. It has not even the shadow of a foundation to rest upon. Gen. Pierce did not denounce Gen. Jackson. He denounced the course pursued by the whigs in 1841, but not, as the Louisville Journal says, for removing enemies from office. Gen. Pierce levelled his denunciations at the falsehoods of the whig leaders. In the name of their party, they had promised in 1840 to proscribe proscription, and to bring about a new order of things; but as soon as they obtained power in 1841, they repudiated their promises, and commenced the work of proscription, in a spirit of restless vindictiveness which has been surpassed in violence only by Gen. Taylor's administration.

It was the falsehood and fraud of the whig party—the game by which it obtained power by false pretences—that Gen. Pierce assailed in 1841. He did not denounce Gen. Jackson for regarding the obvious elements of success, but he denounced the whig dynasty for pursuing a course which it had promised the people not to pursue. In 1848 the whigs repeated with increased earnestness the pledges which they made in 1840; and in 1849 they trampled them under foot with even more readiness than in 1841. Every removal made by the cabal that misused the confidence and abused the simplicity of General Taylor, assailed the character or capacity of every officer it removed; and in making appointments it showed but little regard for the public interests—a fact which is fully attested by the confusion which prevails in the public business, the amount of the public expenditure, and the corrupt use of the public moneys exposed in the last four years. We have had reason to know something of whig audacity; but with the campaign of 1848, and the ferocity of the whig administration, fresh in the minds of the people, we were not prepared for the coolness with which a portion of the whig journals speak of the liberal manner which an opposition should be treated, and the oblivion of party differences which should prevail when offices are to be bestowed. There were more removals, we believe, during the first six months of Gen. Taylor's administration than under every democratic administration since the foundation of the government."

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, for the week ending March 9th, 1853.

Spirits Turpeutine, bbls.,	2,019	
Rosin, do	4,049	
Turpentine, do	4,314	
Pitch, do	150	
Tar, do	1,400	
Pine Oil, do		
Timber, feet,		
Lumber, feet,	340,000	100,000
Shingles,		
Cotton, bales,	571	
Pea Nuts, bushels,	3,717	
Sheeting, bales.	109	
Yarn, bales,	130	

ALSO—Coastwise—2 bales wool; 21 do. waste; 10 do. warp; 276 bushels flax seed; 156 do. wheat; 11 hhds., 15 bbls., 15 bags and 6 boxes fruit; 4 hhds. wax; 12 rolls leather; 138 bundles paper; 70 do. reeds; 15 boxes tobacco. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD. From a gentleman of this place we derive the following information in relation to the above work:

At a meeting of the Directors on Monday last, Henry Elliott, Esq., was elected President of the Company, and Arch'd McLean, Esq., appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

The Engineer was directed to survey and stake out the line from Kingsbury to McNeill's Ferry, and report estimates of the cost of each mile separately, together with the estimates for the construction of all necessary bridges, including a bridge across the Cape Fear River at or near McNeill's Ferry. So soon as the report of the Engineer is made, proposals will be invited for the completion of this part of the line.

Henry S. Stuart was appointed Collector of Tolls, at the Toll House near Kingsbury. Mr. Hugh Gilmore will receive Tolls at his house four miles from Town (for this end of the line) as heretofore, until the Toll House near Fayetteville is completed.

Fay. Carolinian.

INCIDENTS OF THE INAUGURATION. An exchange paper says: General Pierce delivered his inaugural address, after taking off his overcoat, amid immense cheering, just exactly as if he were delivering an extempore speech. He had no paper or any notes, but delivered the address beautifully and gracefully, without a blemish, to the end. It will be remembered that Presidents Taylor, Polk and others read their addresses from the manuscript. When he came to that part of his address which related to the protection of American citizens abroad, he turned face to face with Mr. Fillmore and the diplomatic corps, and laid down the law with thrilling emphasis, and when he again turned to the mass of the people in front, occupying the vast square below, they shouted with delight, and every man of the fifty thousand in the streets declared that Pierce is the man for the times.

The address gives the *coup de grace* to the Whig party. There are now but two divisions—the national Democratic party, and the abolition free soil party.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT. President Fillmore has appointed the following board of visitors to the military academy at West Point, for 1853: Hon. Daniel Goodenow, Maine; Hon. William G. Bates, Massachusetts; C. W. Andrews, Esq., Connecticut; Henry E. Davies, Esq., N. York; Francis Hewson, Esq., Pennsylvania; Col. John C. Groom, Maryland; Hon. Kenneth Rayner, North Carolina; Major A. V. Brumby, Georgia; General D. Jarvis, Ohio; Joshua Baker, Esq., Louisiana; Prof. Henry Tutwiler, Alabama; Rev. James Purviance, Mississippi; Major G. T. Ward, Florida; General George Temple, Iowa; Henry B. Baird, Esq., Wisconsin.

GOV. BIGLER, of Pa., has vetoed the bill to construct a railroad from Lancaster to Philadelphia, on the ground that it would come in competition with the Columbia road, and thus reduce the State revenue.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1853.

Mr. Cooper submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information relative to the purchases of coal for the squadron to Japan.

On motion of Mr. Sebastian, the committee on Indian affairs were authorised to continue their investigation of the subject of the superintendence of Indian affairs in Minnesota.

Mr. Badger submitted a resolution directing the payment to Gales & Seaton of seven dollars and a half a column for speeches published in their paper. Laid over.

Several other resolutions were offered and laid over.

Mr. Clayton's resolution on the subject of Central American affairs was taken up.

Mr. Douglas replied at length, maintaining the vast superiority of the Hise treaty, which secured to the United States an exclusive right of way by the Isthmus of Panama—and which was withheld from the Senate by Mr. Clayton—to the partnership affair secured by the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. He entered at large into the subject, and he was repeatedly applauded by the crowded galleries.

Mr. Mason got the floor, and the subject was postponed. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Among the sums appropriated by the Congress, which has just adjourned, are the following items.

For the extension of the Capitol, two appropriations are made, one in the deficiency bill of $400,000, and the other in the general appropriation bill of $600,000.

For the Patent Office, towards the erection of the west wing, $200,000.

For repairing the President's Mansion, including cleaning, painting, whitewashing, extending the east wing of offices, for carriage house, &c., $7,300; and for heating, ventilating, painting the exterior, painting the walls and cealings of the rooms on the first floor, and the purchase of books for the President's library, $29,500.

For furnishing the President's House, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of such of the furniture and equipage of the said house as may be out of repair and unfit for use, $25,000.

For bringing water into the city, to be expended under the direction of the President, upon such plans and from such places as he shall approve, $100,000.

For repairing the Long Bridge, extending over the Potomac from this city to Virginia, $20,000.

For the Eastern Branch Bridges, to be expended in completing the repairs thereof, $4,000.

For the Little Falls Bridge, extending over the Potomac above Georgetown, to be expended under the direction of the President, $30,000.

For the Equestrian Statue of Gen. Jackson, to compensate Clark Mills therefor, and make it the property of the United States, $20,000.

For an Equestrian Statue of Washington, our readers are aware, a special act made an appropriation of $50,000

For paving Pennsylvania Avenue, from the President's square to Rock creek, in addition to former appropriations, $14,700.

For enclosing the triangular lot, opposite the Centre Market, with an iron fence 4,500.

For erecting lamps, on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue, from Seventeenth street to Georgetown, and from the Capitol to the Navy Yard, $3,000.

The Clerkships in the several Executive Departments, from and after the 30th of June next, are to be arranged in four classes with different grades of salary, and no clerk is to be appointed in either of the classes until he shall have been examined and found qualified by a Board of three Commissioners; one of whom is to be the chief of the Bureau to which the clerk is to be appointed, and the other two to be selected by the head of the department to which the Bureau is attached.

An Assistant Secretary of State is authorised to be appointed by the State Department, with an annual salary of $3,000.

The salaries of the Vice President and Cabinet officers, including the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior, and the Postmaster General and Attorney General, are respectively increased from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum.

The outstanding Stocks of the United States may be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury at the current market price, to be paid for from any surplus funds in the Treasury shall not at any time be reduced below $6,000,000.

The Mexican Boundary Commission is continued till April 1, 1854, and the necessary appropriations made therefor.

An Assay office in the city of New York is to be established for the receipt and for the melting and assaying of gold and silver bullion and foreign coin, and for casting the same into bars, ingots, or disks.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Amongst the many good hits of President Pierce, one of the best is his reply, reported by the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard, to the grabbers for the great Pacific Rail Road. They were trying to draw from him some expression favorable to the measure, but he answered that "he had been elected President of the United States—not of a Rail Road Company."

Another happy and sententious hit is currently reported at Washington and is doubtless substantially correct. Prior to the Inaguration, Col. Benton went to Mr. Pierce and protested against the Cabinet appointment of Mr. Cushing—as it would bring the administration into "contempt—contempt—contempt!" Gen. Pierce very coolly and quietly replied, that he had observed, on reaching Washington, that those persons who gave him the most advice and complained the most, had done the least efficient service in securing his election. As is so often said by a humorous official of this city. President Pierce had the Missouri Colonel decidedly "*by the umbilicus.*"

Richmond Enquirer,

From a gentleman who accompanied Gen. Pierce from Baltimore to Washington, we learn that Mrs. Pierce will remain at Baltimore till after the excitement of the inauguration shall have passed away. General Pierce stated in conversation with this gentleman, that the only place where he felt truly happy, was in the quiet enjoyment of the home circle; that the wisest thing he ever did was to resign his seat in the United States Senate, and retire to private life; that he looked forward to his presidential term as a period of toil and difficulty, but, he added, emphatically, "if a man who has attained to that office, cannot free himself from cliques and act independently, our Constitution is valueless." Reference having been made to one of his near relatives who might be expected to have a good office, he replied, My —— is a thriving farmer, in comfortable circumstances; I shall not interfere with his happiness by offering him office, and believe he is to wise to ask for one."

Journal of Commerce.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER. The New York Tribune of the 3d instant says:

"The hundred tons of copper advertised by the North Carolina Copper Company were sold at auction to day by Mr. Draper. The novel method of disposing of this copper attracted considerable competition, and we believe all the smelting works in the country were represented. The bidding was spirited, and the lot was eventually taken by the Revere Works, Boston, at six per cent., equal to $120 per ton, the ore being about thirty per cent. of copper. This sale, therefore, produced $18,000, and the copper has been mined in the course of two months, at an expense of about $1,000. Such results as these prove that mining may in this country be made as profitable and legitimate an enterprise as it is in England."

MR. FILLMORE'S VISIT TO THE SOUTH. In a letter dated the 4th instant, in reply to complimentary resolutions of the City Council of Buffalo, Mr. Fillmore says:

"I have accordingly concluded to return by the way of Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, and the Lakes, and hope to reach Buffalo about the first of May."

He adds that two of his Cabinet will probably accompany him to Buffalo.

POST OFFICES. It is officially announced that the Post Office at Rockingham, Richmond county, has been reestablished, and Wm. Long appointed Post master. Pine Hill, a new office has been established in Richmond county, Wiley Smith, Postmaster. And Calvin's Creek, New Hanover, Joel L. Moore, Post master. *Fay. Observer.*

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S INAUGURAL. This document strikes home to the heart of the American people. It is just such an inaugural as they were prepared to expect from him whom the democracy of the country has made its Chief Magistrate. Federalism, as represented by that imbodiment of old fogey respectability, the National Intelligencer, is *startled*, we are glad to see, at the boldness of his sentiments. We should have thought our labor during the late canvass poorly expended, had the subject of our commendation—the man of our choice—in announcing the principles which would guide his course, failed to give a shock to the nerves of federalism, by repudiating the un-American spirit which characterized the administration of his predecessor in his dealings with the authorities and minions of other States. Well might the out-going officials hang their heads and drop their eyes as Franklin Pierce, with a face kindling with fire, and a breast heaving with patriotism, and voice swelling with high resolve, pronounced the following memorable words:

"The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be scarcely maintatned. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights."

Our word for it, there will be no Thrasher imprisonment, during the next four years. If there be, the annexation of Cuba will pay the penalty.

One other point: while giving more credit than we ever can to those who disposed of the question of slavery by the Compromise, the President makes a remark which no northern friend of the Union should ever forget: "Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard"—as much as if he had said, let not the South's submission to enactments which she believed did her grievous wrong give any encouragement for further experiments upon her forbearance, by other aggressions on her rights—a sentiment which, if responded to by our northern friends, will remove half the grounds upon which we based our objections to the Compromise.

Savannah Georgian.

RAIL ROAD MEETING TO-NIGHT. Our readers will find in another column the call of the Magistrate of police for a public meeting upon the subject of a Railroad connection between this place and Fayetteville. Of course, those who take an interest in these matters will read the article from the Newbern News, which we publish to-day. We do not attach so much importance to this matter as some of our friends seem to do. We do not believe sincerely that any movement, which can be made, will seriously interfere with, or injure this place. We have the shortest and best route. We have business and capital already concentrated here. We have business energy and business connections, and all these form for us a vantage ground, from which we can regard with calmness, although not with indifference, the progress of events. It may fairly be presumed that the business and position built up by the efforts and sacrifices of a whole community are not at the mercy or liable to be seriously affected by the speculative movements of the anonymous agents of an anonymous firm, whose title of Colby & Smith seems to be perfectly unknown to the leading Brokers and Bankers of Wall street, from which they hail. Of course, we place full faith in the subscription to the road from Fayetteville to the Mines; for we have too high an opinion of the Fayetteville gentlemen connected with the enterprise, to suppose for a moment that they have been either deceived themselves, or are instrumental in deceiving others. But we think that too much consequence has, by some, been attached to the movements of these mysterious gentlemen. If a road should be built to Beaufort, what of it? We expect it will be built some time. We have few or no fears for the result: but at the same time, we believe that, so far as the Coal Mines are concerned, the construction of any such road will be rendered unnecessary, by the much shorter route by way of Wilmington.

Wilmington Journal.

CUBAN SEGARS. The editor of the New York Mirror, in a recent letter from Havana, says:

"The number of Segars manufactured in Cuba baffles statistics. It would require the figurative pen of the editor of "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine" to find the bottom line of such "high numbers." *Cabarga* makes 3,000,000 of segars a year, taking great pains in finishing them. There are other establishments rolling out from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. And notwithstanding a full tobacco crop this year, segars have risen from 3 to 5 dollars a thousand. The segars are made in the city chiefly by men and boys, and there is a good deal of action in the manipulation of a good segar. Much depends on laying the grain of the leaf the right way."

The Journal of Commerce, analyzing the Thirty-third Congress, says:

"By the election of 6 democrats in South Carolina and 3 in New Hampshire to the United States House of Representatives, that body now comprises 98 democrats, 50 whigs, and 3 abolitionists. The same districts sent to the last Congress 88 democrats, 60 whigs, and 2 abolitionists. Eighty-three members of the new House are yet to be elected. Total, 234. The democratic members will be to the whigs in the proportion of about 2 to 1. The democratic majority in the Senate will be 15 to 20. For the next two years at least every department of the government will be democratic. The high tariff men have hung their harps upon the willows."

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—PROTECTING THE REVENUE. The Baltimore Argus is informed that Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued an order peremptorily revoking the instructions of Mr. Corwin, by which the half of a large amount of money collected for violations of the revenue law, in the shape of penal duties, was about to be divided among the officers of the customs of the several ports of entry. This is the first step of the new administration towards checking the spirit of Galphinism that ran riot during Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore's management. The people every where will applaud the movement. *Rich. Enq.*

I learn that the President does not intend to be burthened with applicants for minor offices. He will refer applicants and their papers to the secretaries—who are, of course, to be trusted with the selection of the agents through whom their own responsibilities are to be discharged.

This course will relieve the President from much trouble. It has, in fact, been the practice of the Presidents, for the last twelve years, to leave to the hands of departments the selection of their subordinates. "*Ion,*" *Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA. Advices from Australia to Nov. 15 state that a short time previous four vessels had left Victoria with 447,000 ounces of gold, and that there were 150 sail of vessels lying at Melbourne: Several new gold diggings had been discovered, but much distress prevailed among miners on account of the high price of provisions. Flour was selling at £43 a £46 per bbl. Rents were enormously high—as much as £4 a £5 a week being paid for a small three roomed cottage. Emigrants by thousands were pouring into the country.

SNOW A HUNDRED FEET DEEP! The St. Louis Intelligencer publishes a letter from an overland emigrant to California, which gives a fearful account of a tremendous snow storm in the mountains near Carson valley. On what is called the Second Summit, the writer says, he caught hold of the tops of pine trees, and was confident they were *one hundred feet in height.*

NOMINATIONS. The following nominations, it is said, were sent into the Senate on Thursday while in secret session, to wit: Jesse M. Clemens, Marshal of West Tennessee; Wm. M. Lowry, Marshal of East Tennessee; Samuel J. Bridge, of Boston, General Appraiser for California, with a salary of six thousand dollars.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 7th, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN.—*Dear Sir:* When I last wrote you I was just starting to New York, and did not expect to address you from this place so soon again, but owing to the weather being so very disagreeable during the whole of my stay in New York, I hasten my return to this the most delightful and agreeable City perhaps in the world.

Whatever may be thought of New York by those who reside there, and who know nothing of the cleanliness of the streets, and the quietude and retirement of Philadelphia City life, there can be no just comparison drawn between them. During my five years residence in your beautiful and retired little City of Oaks, I never saw the streets in such a horrible muddy and filthy condition as were the streets in the City of New York. It would be well for the Philadel, his Correspondent of the Public Ledger, who described so beautifully the City of Raleigh, and his experience in passing from the Railroad Depot to the Hotel, to take a trip over to New York about this time—he *might, perhaps*, find material for another letter that would be quite as interesting, from the fact of its being nearer home, and more likely to be appreciated. New York, in point of extravagance, outstrips any City on the continent. To give you some idea of what may be seen—which may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, particularly to Professors Boots and Jones in the same line—I will give you a brief outline of Phalon's Hair Dressing Saloon in the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway. It is a most magnificent affair, and the most splendid establishment of its kind in the world—its decorations and furniture cost upwards of $16,000, a larger sum than was, perhaps, ever expended upon any hair dressing establishment since time began. The Fresco Work of the cirling by D. Samano is a brilliant triumph of a brilliant art. One side of the apartment is walled with $5,000 worth of Mirrors. The floor alone cost $1,500. The wash stand with its statuary, cost $1,500. The magnificent shaving china, fifteen in number, cost $100 each, and the silver toilet service about $2,500. All luxury and comfort that taste, skill, and money could crowd within the space has been accomplished. The Baths on the lower floor, were filled up at an expense of $5,000, and are the finest in the City. The splendor of this establishment cannot be described—it must be seen to be appreciated.

We had a slight snow storm on the 4th inst., the weather now is clear and bracing, Thermometer 46°. Business is brisk and Merchants look forward for a busy week; nothing new of importance.

Yours, B****.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The result of the New Hampshire election will be hailed with joy over the whole country. The granite Democracy, with the eyes of their brethren of every quarter upon them, have not disappointed public expectation. They have acquitted themselves like men, and made their victory complete. No element is wanting. The candidates they have elected are staunch democrats, able politicians, and high-minded men, who will rejoice to give a hearty support to the new administration. Hence, when did the democratic sons of New Hampshire stand before the country with a bolder, sterner, more patriotic front? At home they have a democratic executive and legislature; in Congress they have an entire democratic delegation; at the head of the nation their favorite son is receiving the plaudits of the patriotism of the whole Union—for even the candid whigs cannot help responding to its noble republicanism—for the best inaugural address there has been since the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

In the next Congress New Hampshire will occupy an influential position. Her senators are strong men. Messrs. Norris and Atherton have both the will and the ability to render essential aid to the administration. They are democrats who have been tried in crises and not been found wanting, while the confidential relations they will sustain to the President will render their position uncommonly important. In the House, Messrs. Hibbard, Morrison, and Kittredge present an array of thorough education, unquestioned talents, and experienced service such as New Hampshire seldom furnishes. It was to round off their work by placing such men to the support of Franklin Pierce, that they have given their first demonstration of the manner in which they are determined to sustain the new administration.

For this result, the vigilant, patriotic, and consistent democracy of New Hampshire deserve the thanks of their friends throughout the Union. It is in the highest degree honorable to them. It is of good omen. It is the first election under the new democratic administration. All praise, then, to the granite democrats for the manner in which they have discharged their political duties. *Boston Post.*

BLACKS IN THE WEST INDIES. The London Times thus refers to the results of the emancipation of Slaves in the British West India Islands: "Our legislation has been dictated by the presumed necessities of the African slave. After the Emancipation Act, a large charge was assessed upon the colony in aid of civil and religious institutions for the benefit of the enfranchised negro, and it was hoped those colored subjects of the British Crown would soon be assimilated to their fellow citizens. From all the information which reaches us, no loss than from the visible probabilities of the case, we are constrained to believe that these hopes have been falsified The negro has not acquired with his freedom any habits of industry or morality. His independence is little better than that of an uncaptured brute. Having accepted few of the restraints of civilization, he is amenable to few of its necessities, and the wants of his nature are so easily satisfied, that at the current rate of wages he is called upon for nothing but fitful or desultory exertion. The blacks, therefore, instead of becoming intelligent husbandmen, have become vagrants and squatters, and it is now apprehended that with the failure of cultivation in the island, will come the failure of its resources for instructing or controlling its population. So imminent does this consummation appear, that memorials have been signed by classes of colonial society hitherto standing aloof from politics, and not only the bench and the bar, but the bishop, clergy, and ministers of all denominations in the island, without exceptions, have recorded their conviction that, in the absence of timely relief, the religious and educational institutions of the island must be abandoned, and the masses of the population retrograde to barbarism."

COUNTY BUSINESS. The County Court which met last week, elected the following County officers, viz:

Wm. A. Jenkins,		County Attorney;
Jordan H. Foster,	(re-elected,)	Trustee;
Theophilus Stallings,		Register;
Henry C. Robertson, John W. Riggan,	}	Coroners;

Wardens of the Poor—Horace Palmer, John R. Bobbit, John T. Davis, Henry B. Hunter, John D. Langford, John Read and G. W. Nicholson.

The following Taxes were laid:

	Land.	Poll.
Jury fund	7 cts. on $100	3
County purposes	9 "	17
Parish Tax	6 "	10
School Tax	8 "	16

The latter item, the School Tax, was doubled on the amount paid last year, which fact we look upon as an auspicious omen of good to be effected by the Common School system in our county. We are happy to state that when the proposition to double the School rates was made, there were but four who voted against it out of the thirty-two magistrates on the bench, and we believe that if some man had accidentally tapped the floor with his cane, it would have been seized on as a signal for, and been followed by, a round of applause, so acceptable was the action of the court on this subject. *Warrenton News.*

THE TABLE EXPERIMENT. We have heard much and read much about the table's turning round under electric or some other influence, and though we could not, in the face of testimony say it was not true, we didn't exactly understand how it could be. But on Monday evening last we saw it with our own eyes, a better pair than which no man peeps with, and we *know* there was no collusion or humbuggery about it, for the table continued to turn when every hand was elevated at least half an inch from its surface. Whether the discovery will ever be of any benefit we cannot say, but there can be no doubt of its truth.

Warrenton News.

LEAD PRODUCT OF WISCONSIN. The Grant County Herald says the annual amount of lead produced from the Wisconsin lead mines is about 40,000,000 pounds, which, at 5 cents a pound, (a low enough estimate now,) amounts to $2,000,000.

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN: Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the Democratic voters in the 6th Congressional district to the propriety of holding a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. We would suggest Winston as a suitable place, and Tuesday 19th of April, (Fayetteville Superior Court week) as a suitable time.

We hope meetings, in all the counties composing the district, will be held at an early day, and delegates appointed. While we have many men, good and true, we think that the fine business talents, long experience, and sterling Democracy of Hon. JOHN HILL, of Stokes, eminently qualify him for our standard-bearer.

This district gave Reid about 500 majority, and by prompt action, and using the proper efforts our candidate can be easily elected. The Whigs are already preparing for the contest; let us not be too sanguine, and suffer defeat through inaction.

SURRY.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 10. The Senate to-day remained but a few moments in executive session. About a dozen nominations have been sent in and referred. None have been definitely acted on, and they are therefore strictly confidential. It is believed that Mr. Kennedy will be retained as superintendent of the census, as the work is drawing to a close.

There are innumerable applications for office under the Post-office Department, from every section of the country.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, P. M. Senator Gwin is said to oppose the removal of Mr. John Wilson from the Land Office.

The President says the pressure is so great for the different offices that he has no leisure at present to examine the applications or decide upon the appointments.

The policy of the administration in regard to removals has not yet been fixed upon.

The Gardiner case will come up to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Bradley are counsel for Mr. Gardiner. The district Attorney and Henry May, Esq., of your city, are for the prosecution.

Mr. C. B. Cluskey, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Mills are candidates for the position of Artificer for the Capitol extension.

I learn from an authentic source that Mr. J. D. Hoover will be Marshall of the District of Columbia, thought has strong opponents in the field.

Great Storm in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, March 9. A great storm of wind, approaching a tornado, visited the vicinity of Clarksville, Tennessee, on Sunday night last, levelling dwellings, stables, barns, trees, &c., to the ground. The track of the storm was about half a mile wide. As far as heard from, no lives were lost. So terrific was the wind that the roads were blocked up in many places with fallen timber.

NEW YORK, March 12. The steamer Glasgow arrived at her dock this afternoon. She brings no later Liverpool dates.

The House of Commons were still debating the Maynooth grant. Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull.

The abolition movement in Scotland was assuming a progressive and more formidable appearance.

The Emperor of Austria was recovering from the wound lately inflicted in the attempt made at his assassination.

The London money market was easier, and funds advancing. Consols closed at 99¾. Rice, sugar, coffee, and tobacco were quiet.

There had been no tidings received of the Africa, and it was feared some accident had happened to her.

Illness of Mrs. Cass.

DETROIT, March 10. General Cass arrived home to day, and has found his estimable lady extremely ill, there being no hopes entertained of her recovery.

Bank Failures.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—P. M. The Bank of North America, at Seymore, Eastern Bank, West Killingsly, Woodbury Bank, all of Connecticut, have failed.

Illness of Mr. Clingman.

CHARLESTON, March 10, 1853. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, is detained in Charleston by indisposition.

Arrival of the Isabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, March 11. The steamer Isabel has arrived with Havana dates of the 7th instant.

Much anxiety was felt in Cuba regarding the fate of political prisoners, and as Government maintains profound secrecy concerning them the worst is feared.

Discovery of a Comet.

BOSTON, March 9th. A comet was discovered at Harvard Observatory last evening by C. W. Tuttle. It is situated about five degrees south of the bright star Rigel.

MARRIED,

On March 3rd, 1853, by Daniel Cutts, Esq., Mr. Simpson W. Holland, of Wake county, to Miss Mary Mathewis, daughter of Aqueal Matthewis, of Cumberland county.

In this county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Jackson, W. R. Knight, Esq., to Miss Phetney Blake, daughter of Robt. Trawick, Esq.

In Person county, on the 15th ult., by Elder John Stadler, Col. Jefferson Horner, of Granville county, to Miss Frances Ann Chandler, daughter of Stephen I. Chandler, deceased.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A TRUSTY Woman for a house-servant. The best wages will be given if the servant suits. Apply at the Standard office.

March 24, 1853. 21—tf.

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,

WILL SELL GOODS,

AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receiving our *Spring Goods*, and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before,) consisting in part of the following:

Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents, together with all goods for Ladies' wear,
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts*,
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

These goods will stand the *rub*, and, such as can be put on shelves without injury, and worn a—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29, cheap place, next door to
R. Smith's Corner.

March 10, 1853. 33

PENSION NOTICE.

AN Act has recently passed Congress, extending Pensions to the Widows of revolutionary soldiers for five years longer, and granting Pensions to the widows of such as were married after the year 1800.

The same Act has also made further provisions for the widows and minor heirs of officers and soldiers of the War with Great Britain, declared in the year 1812, and of the various Indian Wars since 1800.

The undersigned will be provided with the necessary forms and will give his attention to all applications for the benefit of this act as well as former acts of Congress on the subject of Pensions and Bounty Lands.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, March 5, 1853. 662—3tw.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor of Josiah O. Watson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle without delay.

J. W. R. WATSON, Ex'r.

March 7, 1853. 31w.

SPRING GOODS, 1853.

I AM receiving my Spring Goods which I offer to my old customers, on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally, to call and examine my stock.

I have received among other Goods, the following:

French worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin, Laces and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
White Pongee and fancy Silk Pocket H'd'k fs,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 34—

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Grос DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLain,
Cambric, Jaconette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains.

J. BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

Cotton and Silk Hosiery.

BLACK Ingrain Cotton Hose, superior quality,
Bl'k and white Silk Hose, bl'k Raw and Silk Hose,
White Cotton Hose from 12½ to 90 cents.
Brown and White Cotton ½ Hose.

J BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

Spun Cotton.

150 BUNDLES, No. 4 and upward. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, March 15th, 1853. 34—

State of North Carolina.—CHATHAM Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853.—John Matthews vs. James Matthews and Hardy Matthews.—Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jas. Matthews is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively for said non-resident to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William P Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in February, A. D., 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

WM. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

March 14, 1853. Price Adv. $5,62½. 34—w6w.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SINGLE Blessedness, or single ladies and gentlemen, against the slanders of the pulpit, the press and the lecture room, addressed to those who are really wise, and to those who fancy themselves so.

Christmas at Old Court, a fire-side Book, by Charles B. Taylor, M. A.

Day-Dreams, by Martha Allen.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, a year Book of facts in Science and Art, for 1853.

Thoughts on the Death of Little Children, by Samuel J Prince.

Autobiography of a New Churchman.

New Themes for the Protestant Clergy.

Pictorial New Testament.

Politics for American Christians, &c.

Esop in Rhyme, or Old Friends in a New Dress, 1 vol., 16 no., 288 illustrations. (This is the only Edition of Esop's Tables in Rhyme.)

For sale at the N. C. Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 15th, 1853. 34—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Poetical and Prose Writings of Dr. John Lofland; **The Milford Bard,** consisting of Sketches in Poetry and Prose, Moral, Patriotic, Sentimental, Sympathetic and Humorous, with a Portrait of the authors and a sketch of his life.

Voices from the Mountains and from the Crowd, being a collection of Poems, by Charles MacKay.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France by Alphonse De Lamartine, vol. III, now ready.

Parisian Lights and French Principles, seen through American Spectacles, illustrated.

Corneille and his times, by M. Guizot.

Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Donald MacLeod.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

A Winter in Madeira, and a Summer in Spain and Florence, by Jno. A. Dix.

English Items, or Microscopic views of England and Englishmen, by Matt F. Ward, author "of letters from three continents."

Life and Memorials of Daniel Webster, from the New York Daily Times, 2 vol. Appletons Popular Library. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, March 14th, 1853. 34—

WHOLESALE TRADE,
For March, 1853.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
**FOREIGN & D

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C., January 1, 1853.

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

They will be issued in sums of $ 1000 or $5000 as purchasers may prefer.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the Purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Bidders residing in North Carolina will please to address their letters, enclosed and sealed, to the undersigned, at Raleigh, and endorsed "Sealed proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of (G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esqrs. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the 1st inst., to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

The Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, the Home Journal, and the New York Musical World and Times, to new subscribers, for two dollars a year; this is cheap literature, and we advise every one to take a work or two. There is fact worth having in the Caloric age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker we have spoken such works can be obtained at the usual rates. That Magazine is the cheapest literature, and the most vehemence. The Musical World and Times are $3; making $8 a year in the usual rates. That Home Journal, $2; and the Musical World and Times $3 per annum: the Knickerbocker is $2 per annum. Those who are subscribers, will please to renew subscriptions for the ordinary security. without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Policies issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient to him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So low, the payments made to the Company, there is created by this plan of this Company, there is created at once an assurance payable at death—a fund available in sickness—and a protection for old age.

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gurrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John Mars, David Barker, Geo. F. Root, and other musical writers.

W. Alexander, D. D.

Pastor's Legacy, being Sermons on practical subjects, by the Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D.

The Early Days of Elisha, translated from the German of F. W. Krummacher, with an introduction, by Gardener Spring, D. D.

The Female Jesuit and Sequel, by Mrs. Luke.

A Pastor's Sketches, by Rev. S. Spencer, D. D.

The Summer and Winter of the Soul, by the Rev. Erskine Neale, M. A.

In the Celestial Empire, by Eliza T. Gillett Bridgeman.

Daughters of China or Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire, by Eliza J. Gillett.

The Sunny Side, by H. Trusta.

A Peep at Number Five, by H. Trusta.

The Tell Tale or Home Secrets told by Old Travelers, by H. Trusta. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Feb. 26, 1853. 29—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having sold out his entire Stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., to Mr. HENRY PORTER, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberal encouragement. Mr. PORTER being so well known, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more than to commend him more especially (if that were possible) to our old Boots, where they may rest assured of getting "Big bargains in every article in his line.

Those who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle early, as I shall probably leave the place in a few weeks.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber, for Boots, Shoes, &c., in the line of business, must call and settle by the 1st of April next, or they will be promptly attended to.